

OROVILLE SPILLWAYS RESPONSE & RECOVERY 2017-2018



Lake Oroville damaged main spillway with an outflow of 100,000 (cfs).



Phase 1 repairs to main spillway allowed outflows of 100,000 (cfs), if necessary, during upcoming winter season.



Final concrete work on the upper chute of main spillway and the emergency spillway.

K E Y M I L E S T O N E S



Controlled blasting. A detonation breaks up concrete from the lower chute of the damaged main spillway.



Cleaning bedrock. Workers remove loose rocks and debris in preparation for placement of concrete on the upper chute of the main spillway.



Roller-Compacted Concrete (RCC). To facilitate curing, water is sprayed on RCC in an erosion area between the upper and lower chutes of the main spillway.



Drainage system. Drainage pipes are connected to the outer sidewalls of the upper chute of the main spillway.



1,450-foot secant wall. A concrete beam anchored to the top of the secant pile wall forms the base of the roller-compacted concrete splashpad.



Construction of RCC splashpad. Armored the hillside between the emergency spillway and secant pile wall to prevent erosion should the emergency spillway flow.



Middle chute berm demolition. Temporary RCC sidewalls are removed from main spillway prior to placement of permanent structural concrete walls.



Inspection work. DWR engineers check the leading edge of the upper chute where new structural concrete work will be poured on main spillway.



Stay-forms. Workers prepare for placement of leveling concrete on the upper chute of the main spillway.



Structural concrete. Crews place structural concrete on middle and upper chutes of the main spillway.



Energy dissipator repair. Concrete is placed atop an energy dissipator block on the lower chute of the main spillway.



Concrete finishing. Workers dry finish concrete slabs and sidewalls on the upper chute of the main spillway.